

SUBMISSION OF REGULATIONS GREAT GAIN TO UNITED STATES.

Latter Had Nothing to Lose and Much to Secure By Arbitration.

Full Text of Agent Anderson's In- terview on Hague Award.

On landing from the steamer Lapland, at New York, Monday, Chandler P. Anderson, Esq., who was agent for the United States in the recent North Atlantic coast fisheries arbitration at The Hague, gave to the press, a very interesting interview on the award in the case, a resume of which was published in the Times, of Tuesday.

The full text of the interview has just come to hand here, and as Mr. Anderson represented the United States officially in the recent case and therefore speaks with authority, and also knowing that the interview will be read with much interest by many of our people, the Times now publishes it in full.

Mr. Anderson said:

"There seems to have been some misapprehension in the press reports of the result of the arbitration as to the effect of the award on the first question. As a matter of fact, instead of being defeated on that question, which seems to have been the report widely circulated through British sources, the United States was wholly successful in securing the measure of relief sought by it in resorting to arbitration on the issues presented.

"The reports of the decision have evidently confused the relief sought with one of the contentions advanced by the United States as a ground for granting the desired relief. In arguing question one the United States relied on two alternative lines of argument, one of which was the extreme contention that Great Britain had granted away by the treaty of 1818 a portion of its sovereignty to the United States, and the other was the less advanced, but none the less effective, contention that Great Britain had imposed upon itself a contractual obligation by the treaty limiting the exercise of its sovereignty.

Decision Secures Full Relief Demanded.

"The tribunal decided against the United States on the more extreme contention, but in favor of the United States on the alternative contention, holding that although British sovereignty was intact the exercise of it was limited as a result of the treaty. The effect of the limitation thus imposed upon the exercise of British sovereignty is to secure to the United States the full measure of the relief demanded.

"The treaty of 1818 provided that the inhabitants of the United States should have forever the liberty 'in common with British subjects' to take fish in certain specified territorial waters of Great Britain.

"Prior to this arbitration Great Britain had insisted that by reason of the words 'in common with British subjects' American fishermen exercising their treaty liberty of fishing in British waters were subject to all fishing regulations and restrictions imposed by British law upon British fishermen.

"To this the United States objected, contending that no such regulations could be imposed upon American fishermen unless they were appropriate and necessary for the protection and preservation of the fisheries and reasonable in themselves, and not so framed as to give the local fishermen an unfair advantage over American fishermen; and the United States further contended that in case of dispute Great Britain could not be the sole judge of the reasonableness, fairness, appropriateness and necessity of any regulation objected to by the United States.

Nothing to Lose, Much to Gain.

"The situation thus presented left the United States at a great disadvantage, inasmuch as Great Britain was in a position to seize and confiscate American fishing vessels in British waters for violating local fishing regulations, whereas the United States, on the other hand, could only resort to diplomatic remonstrance and argument, which produced no result but delay and counter argument on the part of Great Britain. It was evident, therefore, that the United States could lose nothing and might gain much by having the issue settled by arbitration.

"In arranging for the submission of this question to arbitration the United States succeeded in having Great Britain so far modify its previous attitude as to admit that no regulations could be enforced against American fishermen in British waters under the treaty, unless they were reasonable and fair and appropriate and necessary, as defined in the first question submitted.

"This was an immense gain to start with, and as a result the only issue which remained was whether or not Great Britain could be the sole judge of the reasonableness, etc., of any fishing regulations objected to by the United States, and this issue, as stated above, was decided in favor of the United States.

"As a result of this arbitration, therefore, it is now settled that when the question of the reasonableness of any regulation is raised by the United States, that question must be submitted to some impartial tribunal for decision; and it was further determined by the award that, pending such decision, the enforcement of any such regulations against American fishermen must be suspended.

Commission of Experts to Act on Regulations.

"As a further result of the arbitration all the existing fishery regulations of Newfoundland and Canada, to which the United States has objected as unreasonable when applied to American fishermen in treaty waters, have been referred by the tribunal at the request of the United States to a commission of experts, which commission is authorized to pass upon the reasonableness of such regulations in accordance with the provisions of the special agreement under which the arbitration is held.

"The results thus secured are eminently fair and just to both parties, and in their practical effect secure to the American fishermen substantially the same measure of protection against unfriendly treatment by the colonial authorities which would have been secured had the extreme contention of the United States been sustained.

"The only one of the seven questions submitted which was not decided wholly in favor of the United States was question five, which called upon the tribunal to determine the meaning of a clause in the treaty by which the United States renounced the right to fish in all the bays on certain portions of the Canadian and Newfoundland coasts.

Held to Strict Construction of the Treaty.

"In answering this question the tribunal by a divided vote adopted the strict construction of the language of the treaty and held that the renunciation applied to all bays, irrespective of their size, instead of only to the small bays within the ordinary three-mile limit of territorial jurisdiction as contended for by the United States.

"The British contention was sustained only to the extent of deciding that the bays referred to were geographical bays, and it was not held that Great Britain had territorial jurisdiction over any bays more than six miles wide.

"This question was introduced into the arbitration by Great Britain, and its only importance was due to its historical interest, for the only large bays where Americans now fish or have fished to any extent within the last generation is the Bay of Fundy, which is expressly excepted from the award.

"The award on the second, third, fourth, sixth and seventh questions was wholly in favor of the contention of the United States, and the benefits secured, thereby have already been reported in the press."

Oct. 8.

WILL RUN FULL CAPACITY.

Russia Cement Company Adding to
Anacortes Plant.

The big plant of the Russia Cement Company at Anacortes, Washington, is making rapid preparations for a full-capacity run during the fall fishing season this year. Two new 350-ton hydraulic presses, a new drying house 20x40 feet and a number of large steam pumps are being installed. Twelve new cookers are also being added and these cookers will assimilate and turn out a total of 100 tons of fish fertilizer, glue and oils every 24 hours.

On the outer docks the company is building a substantial warehouse and stores depot 40x50 feet in dimensions. To this new structure hoisting elevators are being built that will automatically adjust themselves to rising and falling tides, thus enabling boats and scows laden with fish waste to discharge their material at any time irrespective of the condition of the tides. The company is putting in new creosoted piling to sustain the additional weight now being put upon the outer docks, and when all this new work is completed the company will have one of the most substantial deep water docks to be found in Anacortes.

Oct. 8.

Large Halibut at Portland.

Over six feet long and more than a foot in thickness were the rough dimensions of the huge halibut landed at Portland Wednesday afternoon by sch. Waldo L. Stream. But it was not in the exterior dimensions that the great fish attracted attention. He was a solid fellow, the heaviest that has probably been landed here this year or for several years. Without the head, he tipped the beam at 295 pounds and with his head on he would easily weigh 340. There were other big fish in the fare, some of which were even longer than this fellow by a foot, but they did not have the weight. The pounds gave him distinction. More than that, he was a light gray and as fine a specimen of sea food as has ever been hauled out of the water.

Pacific Halibut Notes.

With a cargo of 120,000 pounds of halibut the Everett fishing steamer Mary D. Hume, Capt. Johnson, arrived at Seattle, recently, completing her initial cruise with most gratifying results. The vessel was out 12 days but only five and a half days were devoted to fishing. The Hume proved a highly capable boat for the service and Capt. Johnson and the fishing crew were much pleased with the vessel.

Schooner Libeled.

The schooner Loduskia, hailing from Bangor, Me., and a frequent visitor at this port, was seized yesterday by Deputy United States Marshal Burton Smith of Portland, on a libel filed by Isaac E. Archibald of St. George, in a cause of contract. Capt. Leroy Flye, who commands the schooner, was appointed keeper. The writ is returnable at Portland, October 11, at 10 a. m.

Herring at Port Medway, N. S.

Dispatches to the Fisheries Intelligence bureau Wednesday night reported herring plenty at Port Medway. Herring were in fair quantities at Queensport, and codfish were in good quantities at Escuminac Point. Other fishing stations reported inclement weather.

Oct. 8.

TWO FISH FARES AT THIS PORT.

One Arrived Yesterday Afternoon and One Today.

There was nothing stirring in the fish line here this morning, there having been no arrivals over night, so that the week will end very famely as far forth as fish receipts are concerned.

Yesterday afternoon sch. Pythian arrived from the eastward with a small catch of halibut, 2000 pounds, but had some salt and fresh cod beside.

Quite a number of the small boats are lying in port for bait and will go out again as soon as they get bait and the wind moderates. The boats did not bring over any bait this morning, as it was blowing quite a breeze. Some is expected over the road from Essex however during the forenoon.

During the forenoon the big dory handliner Independence II., arrived from a trip to Western and Quero banks, with a nice fare of 235,000 pounds of salt cod. Capt. Peter Doucette reported getting the most of his fish on Western bank, striking good fishing on that ground on the early part of the trip. Of late he had been on Quero bank and finding fish scarce, had not done very well.

The arrivals and receipts in detail are:

Today's Arrivals and Receipts.

Sch. Pythian, Georges, halibuting, 10,000 lbs. fresh cod, 2000 lbs. salt cod, 2000 lbs. halibut.

Sch. Independence II., Quero Bank, 235,000 lbs. salt cod.

Sch. Catherine D. Enos, shore.

Sch. Mettacommet, shore.

Sch. Lillian, shore.

Sch. Esther Gray, shore.

Sch. Julietta, shore.

Sch. Galatea, shore.

Sch. Fitz A. Oakes, shore.

Sch. Mary A. Gleason, shore.

Sch. James and Esther, shore.

Sch. Blanche F. Irving, shore.

Sch. Thomas Brundage, shore.

Sch. Mabel Bryson, shore.

Sch. Lafayette, shore.

Sch. Hattie F. Knowlton, shore.

Sch. Gladys and Sabra, shore.

Sch. Emily Cooney, via Boston.

Vessels Sailed.

Sch. Pontiac, haddocking.

Sch. Mattakesett, Boston.

Sch. Mary B. Greer, haddocking.

Today's Fish Market.

Handline Georges cod, large, \$4 per cwt.; medium, \$3.50.

Trawl Georges cod, large, \$3.75 per cwt.; medium, \$3.25.

Trawl bank cod, large, \$3.35 per cwt.; medium, \$3.

Drift Georges cod, large, \$3.75 per cwt.; medium, \$3.50.

Eastern double dory salt handline cod, \$3.87½ per cwt. for large and \$3.55 for mediums.

Outside sales of Bank cod, \$3.75 for large and \$3.50 for medium.

Salt cusk, large, \$2.50 per cwt.; medium, \$2.

Salt haddock, \$1.25 per cwt.

Salt hake, \$1.25 per cwt.

Salt pollock, \$1.25 per cwt.

Dory handline cod, large, \$3.75 per cwt.; medium, \$3.50.

Splitting prices for fresh fish:

Western cod, large, \$2.25 per cwt.; medium, \$1.75.

Eastern cod, large, \$1.90 per cwt.; medium, \$1.55; snappers, 60 cts.

Western Bank cod, large, \$2.12 1-2 per cwt.; medium, \$1.65.

Haddock, \$1.10 per cwt.; hake, \$1.15 per cwt.; dressed pollock, 75 cts. per cwt.; round pollock, 70 cts. per cwt.

Oct. 8.

Fishing Fleet Movements.

Sch. Avalon, with 100,000 pounds of salt cod on board was at Louisburg, C. B., on Wednesday and cleared.

Sch. Mabel D. Hines, with 230,000 pounds of salt cod on board, was at Louisburg, C. B., on Wednesday and cleared for this port.

On the Railways.

Sch. Flora J. Sears is on Burnham's railways.

Oct. 8.

MACKEREL AT NOVA SCOTIA.

Good Catches Being Made at Various Points.

Advices received from the provinces yesterday say that mackerel are plentiful at Liverpool, N. S., and that fair catches are being made at Canso, Petit de Grat, and Arichat, and that between 30,000 and 40,000 fish have been taken in traps in Margaret's bay, 25 miles west of Halifax. It is part of the latter catch that the Boston dealers hope to hear from by steamer.

There were 25 barrels of fresh mackerel received at T wharf yesterday morning by express from the provinces and more is expected today. The big receipts, however, are expected on Sunday when the Yarmouth steamer arrives, and on Monday when the steamer from Halifax is due. The mackerel received Thursday has been sent out to retailers, and the market is ready for as much more as the fishermen in the provinces can send there.

Capt. James Ellis, who still has his schooner, the Nellie Dixon, out looking for mackerel along the shore, was at Provincetown Thursday night. Capt. Ellis has not become discouraged by the lack of success he has had, and still holds to the belief that he will make a paying seining before he withdraws.

Mackerel at Liverpool, N. S.

About 170 barrels of mackerel were taken in Liverpool, N. S., harbor Wednesday morning. Among the successful traps were:

Frelick Brothers, 5200; Liverpool Fish Company, 2000; Coolens, 5500; Wittemore's, 3000.

Despatches to the Dominion Fisheries Intelligence Bureau, Wednesday, reported small catches of mackerel at Arichat, Petit-de-Grat, Mainadieu and Liverpool.

GLOUCESTER MAN SECOND.

Caught 11,279 Fish on Pacific Trip to Bering Sea.

After an absence of four months and eighteen days in the Bering sea among the codfish, fogs and storms, the Fannie Dutard, of the Matheson Company tied up at the dock at Anacortes recently. According to Capt. Norman N. Matheson, the trip was a most successful one. During the month of May it was very stormy and foggy and but little fishing could be done but after that time they encountered fair weather and the catch for this boat was larger than last year. Emil Isackson took the prize, his catch being 13,408 fish in count. Mate William A. Kilton, formerly a well known fisherman of this port, caught 11,279 and Oscar Goodman caught 11,100. These were the three highest. Fishing was done in Slime bank about 20 miles from Dublin bay, and later on in the season the boat moved to Fort Miller, one of the farthest points north. The return trip was made in 14 days and when they left the fishing grounds the weather was warm and pleasant.

Oct. 8.

Portland Fish Thief Arrested.

Peculations of piscatorial products have been promiscuous at Portland lately. The dealers have grown tired of it. They have seen finnan haddies, cod, haddock, hake, cusk and even lobsters—worth their weight in gold—disappear. They have had their suspicions. Not only has one man been concerned in lifting the fish, but others.

Yesterday George Black was seen on the wharf and a watch was kept. He was seen in the Lovett market and there he took a hake. The arrest at once followed. As the fish dealers expressed it, they thought it about time an example was made of someone, and so they lighted on Black as the one. Other arrests may follow.

Oct. 8.

HALIBUT TRIP AT BOSTON.

Eight of Fourteen Fares Are Pollockers.

Of the 14 arrivals at T wharf this morning eight are pollockers with fares ranging from 5000 to 14,000 pounds. The others are market boats with a handful of haddock, not over 10,000 pounds altogether, a few cod and quite a lot of hake and cusk.

The only off shore craft is the fresh halibuting sch. Teazer of this port, with 15,000 pounds of these desired fish, also 15,000 pounds of salt cod and 20,000 pounds of fresh hake and cusk.

Halibut brought 10 1-2 cents per pound, a drop of two cents since last Portland sales. Market fish brought good prices.

The fares and prices in detail are:

Boston Arrivals.

Sch. Rebecca, 2500 haddock, 9500 cod, 500 hake.

Sch. A. C. Newhall, 15,000 hake.

Sch. Edward A. Rich, 8000 pollock.

Sch. George H. Lube, 1500 cod, 16,000 hake, 2500 cusk.

Sch. Stranger, 3000 haddock, 3300 cod, 8000 hake, 2000 cusk.

Sch. Teazer, 15,000 cod, 10,000 hake, 10,000 cusk, 15,000 halibut.

Sch. Little Fanny, 7000 pollock.

Sch. Lafayette, 6000 pollock.

Sch. Massasoit, 5000 pollock.

Sch. Buema, 4000 haddock, 4000 cod, 50,000 hake, 20,000 cusk.

Sch. Valentinna, 14,000 pollock.

Sch. Patriot, 14,000 pollock.

Sch. Actor, 6500 pollock.

Sch. Diana, 5000 pollock.

Haddock, \$2.50 per cwt.; large cod, \$5; market cod, \$3; hake, \$1.25 to \$2.25; pollock, \$1.50; halibut, 10½¢ per lb.

WAS WAITING CRAFT'S ARRIVAL.

Stray Man From Sch. Buema Greeted Shipmates at Wharf.

When the auxiliary fishing schooner Buema pushed up the harbor and swung into a berth on the south side of T wharf, Boston, yesterday afternoon her flag was flying at half-mast for Monday Muse, one of the crew, supposed to have been lost on the fishing grounds. Muse, however, was standing on the end of the pier, awaiting the vessel's arrival.

The Buema was fishing off the Nova Scotia coast last Sunday. A heavy fog shut in before the men engaged in hauling trawls could return to the vessel. With the exception of Muse, they all succeeded in getting back to the schooner. Muse was picked up by a Nova Scotia fishing vessel and taken to Shelburne, from whence he was sent to Boston by the American consul.

Portland Fish Notes.

Thursday's arrivals: Sch. Mineola, with 4000 lbs. fish; sch. Priscilla, 8000; Lochinvar, 8000.

Sch. Robert & Carr, fishing.

Gasoline sloops Leroy, with 30 bbls. herring; Sea Foam, 40 bbls.

It is now being demonstrated that the E. W. Brown Company made no mistake in locating their sardine factory at South Portland. Business is rushing there and there is more than can be attended to. Just at present the small herring which are used in canning are running in good numbers in Casco bay and bushels of them are being brought in to be canned. The greater part of them are being taken to the factory at South Portland. The start of the season in the spring was not very auspicious, but since that time business has picked up and the company is doing all that it could ask for.

Oct. 8.

DORY NEARLY RUN DOWN.

House Was Ripped Off by Bow of Sch. Buema.

Attempting to cross under the bow of the fishing sch. Buema, as she was on her way into the south side of the pier at T wharf yesterday afternoon, a little power dory came within an ace of being sent to the bottom. As it was, her house was ripped off by the schooner's bow and other damage sustained. The Buema was uninjured, but the dory had to put back to be repaired.